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(54) **METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING AN IN-GROUND SWIMMING POOL AND RELATED FORM SYSTEM**

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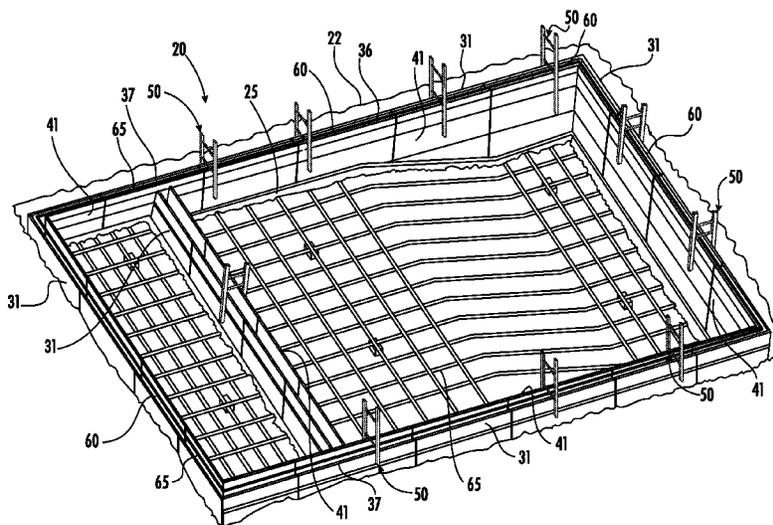
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of constructing an in-ground swimming pool may include positioning outer form panels in side-by-side relation defining an outer form wall within an excavated area of ground corresponding to a desired in-ground swimming pool shape. Each outer form panel may have opposing inner and outer sides and a support member bracket extending from the outer side. The method may also include positioning inner form panels in side-by-side relation and in spaced relation from the inner side of the outer form panels to define an inner form wall. The inner and outer form walls may define a wall space therebetween, and each inner form panel may have opposing inner and outer sides. The method may also include coupling support members over the wall space and to the outer side of the inner form panels and to respective ones of the support member brackets.

**18 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets**



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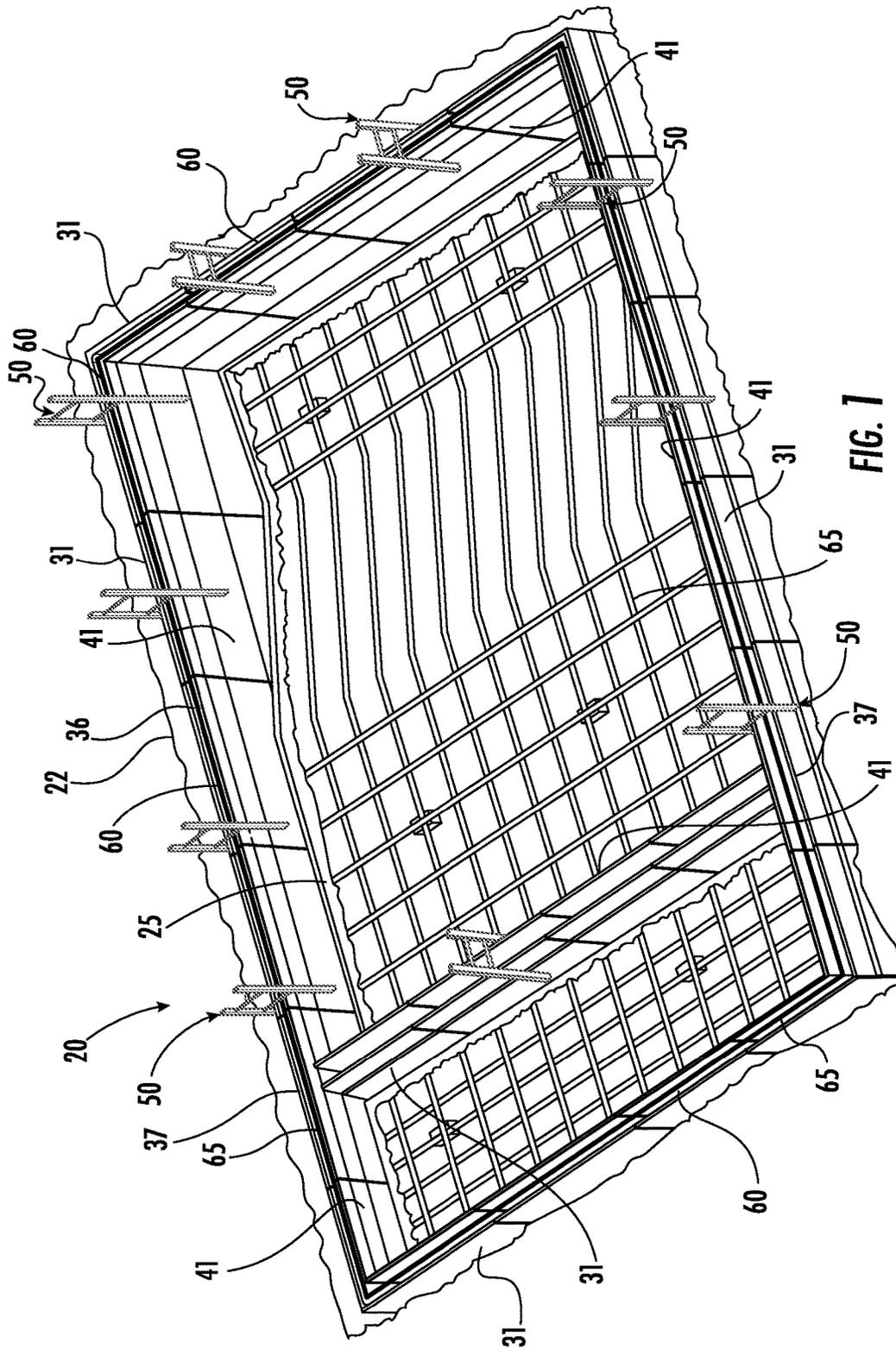


FIG. 7

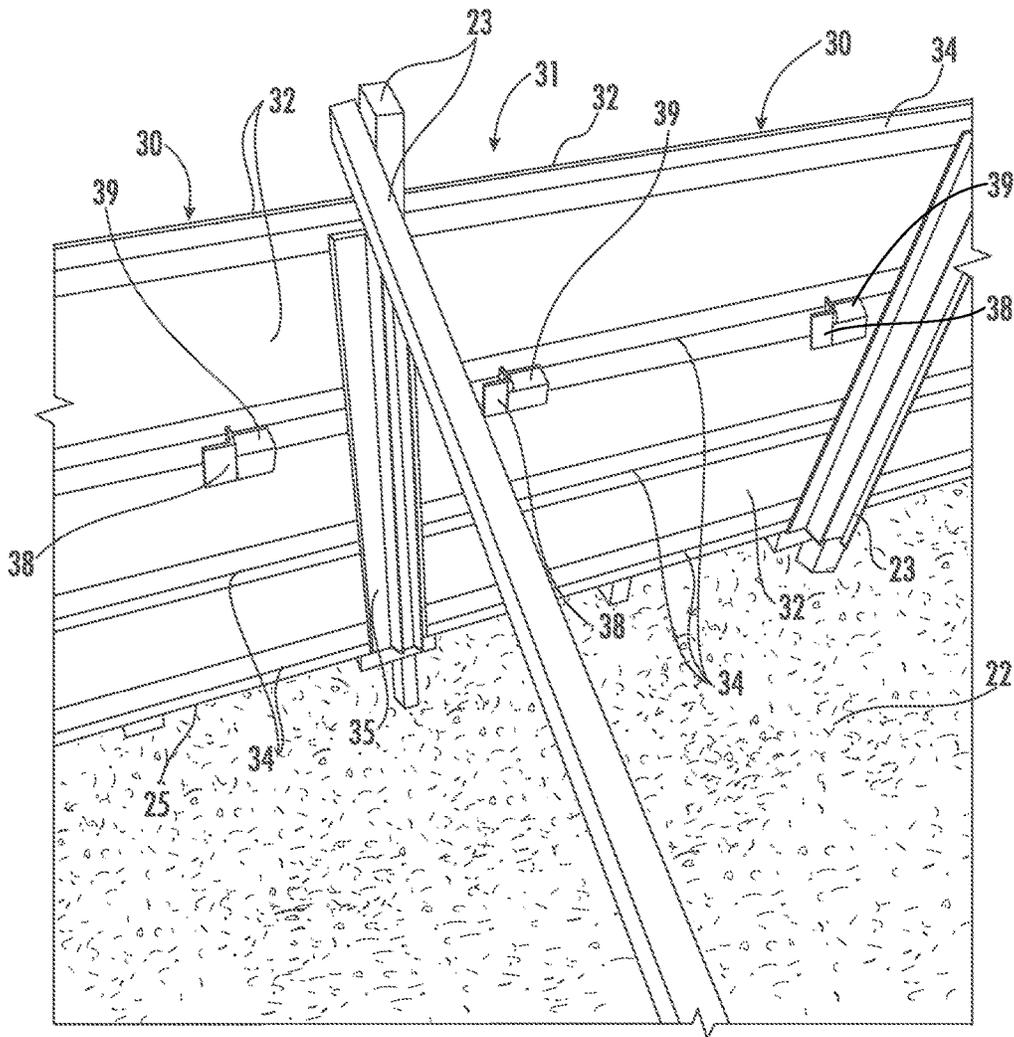


FIG. 2

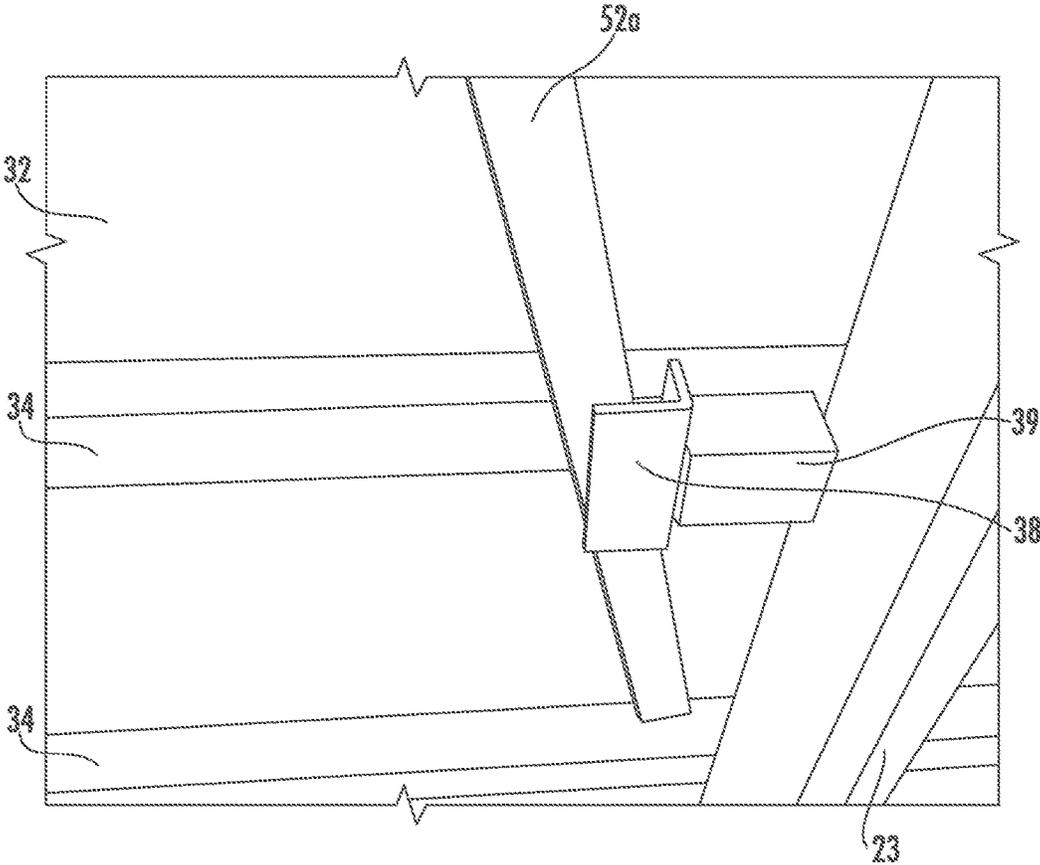


FIG. 3

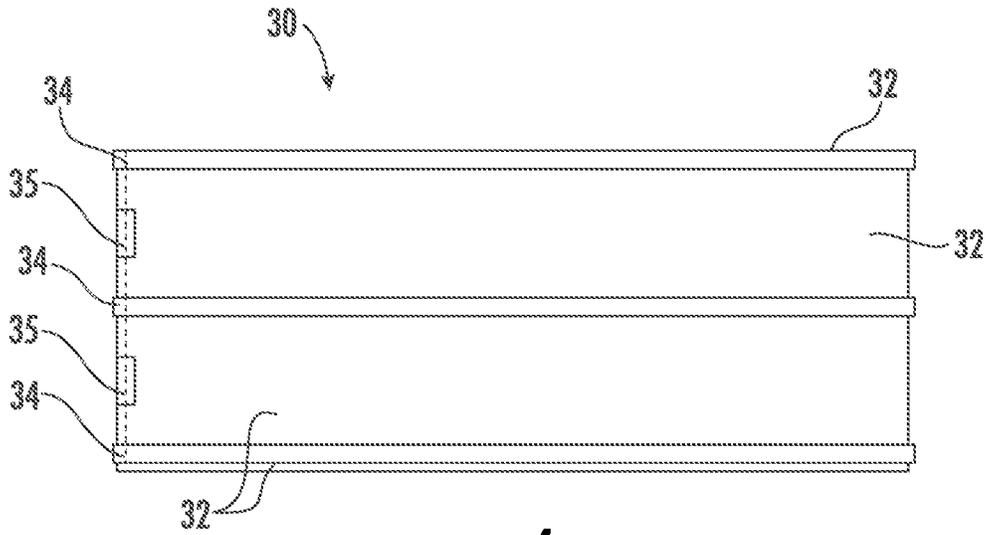


FIG. 4

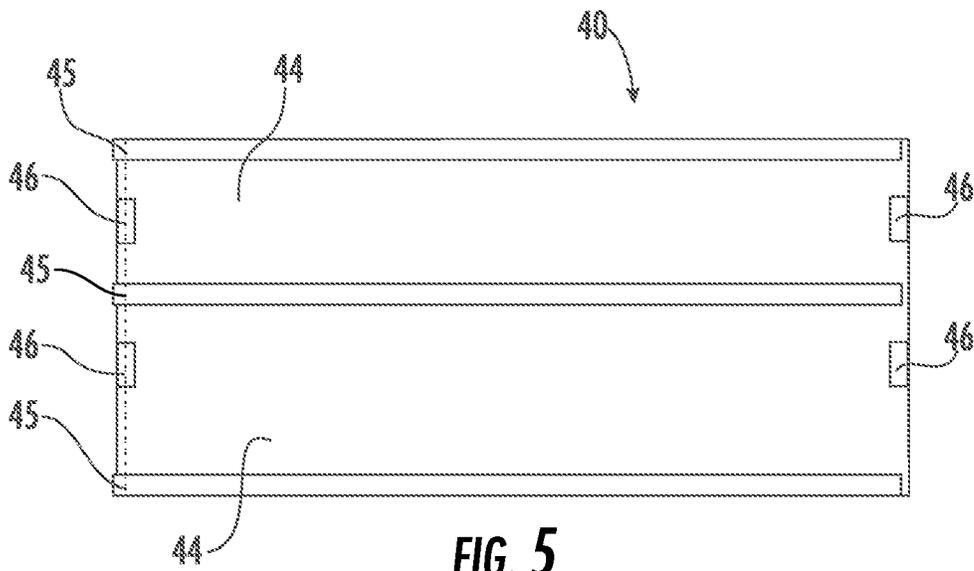


FIG. 5

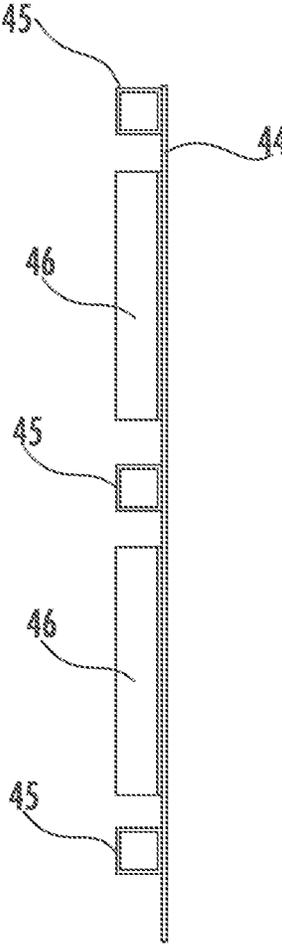


FIG. 6





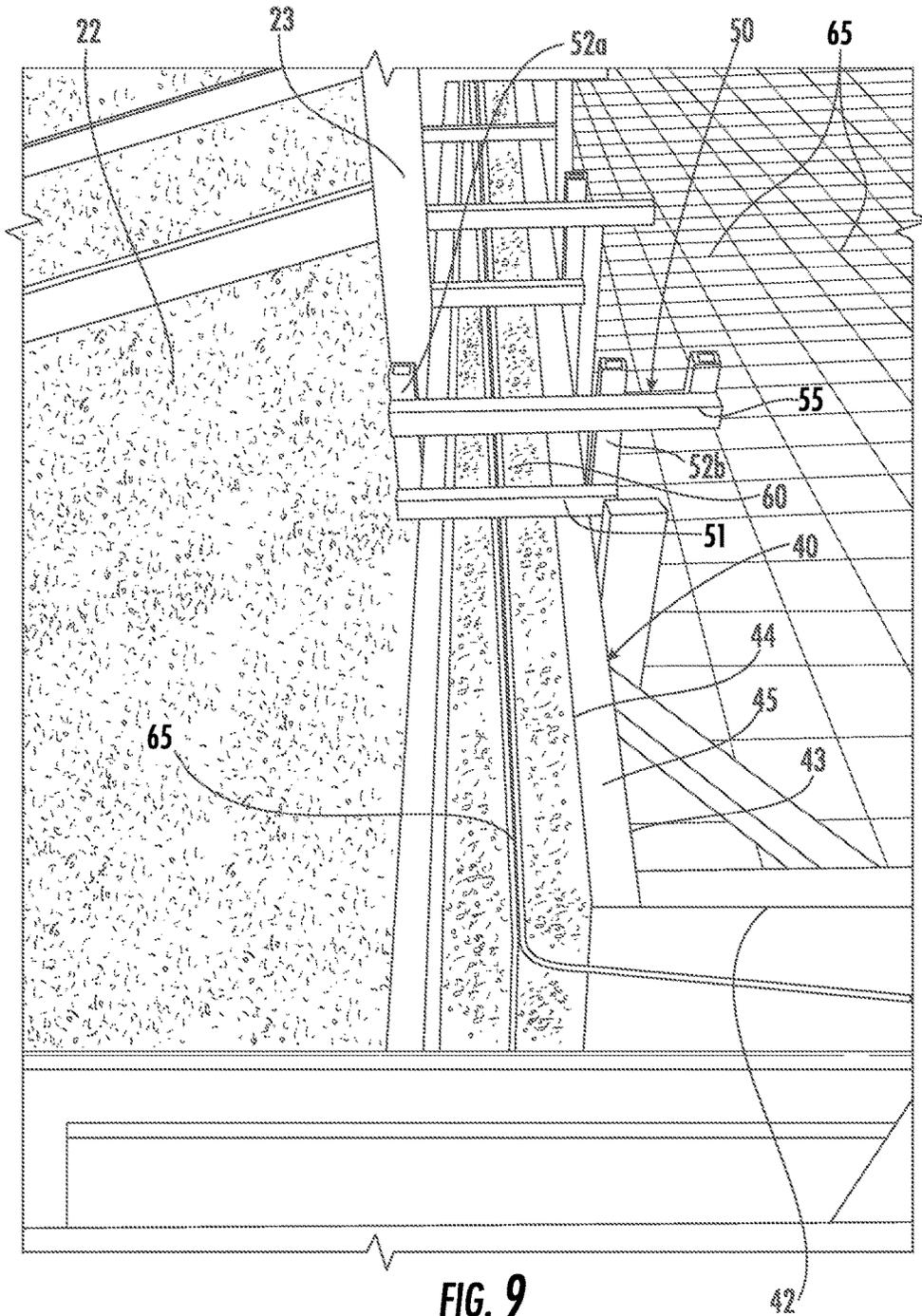


FIG. 9

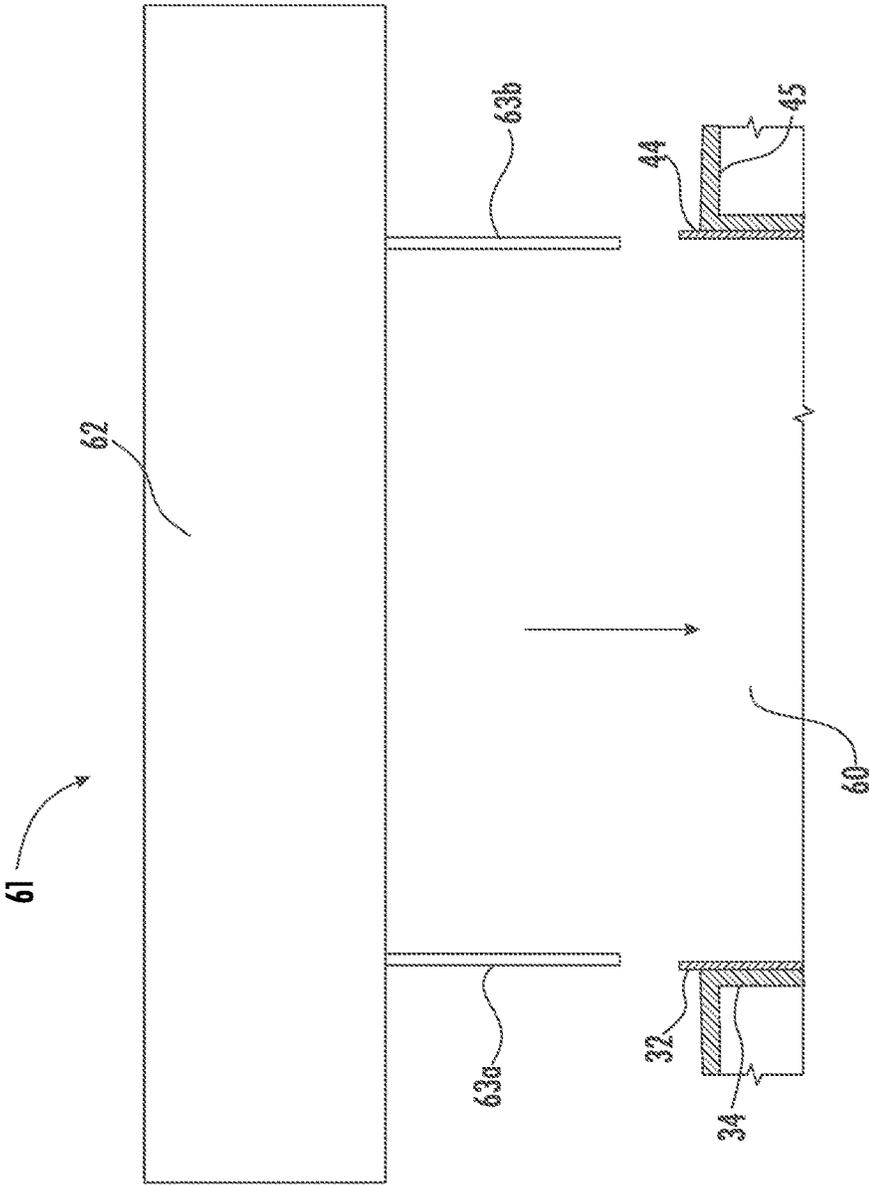


FIG. 10

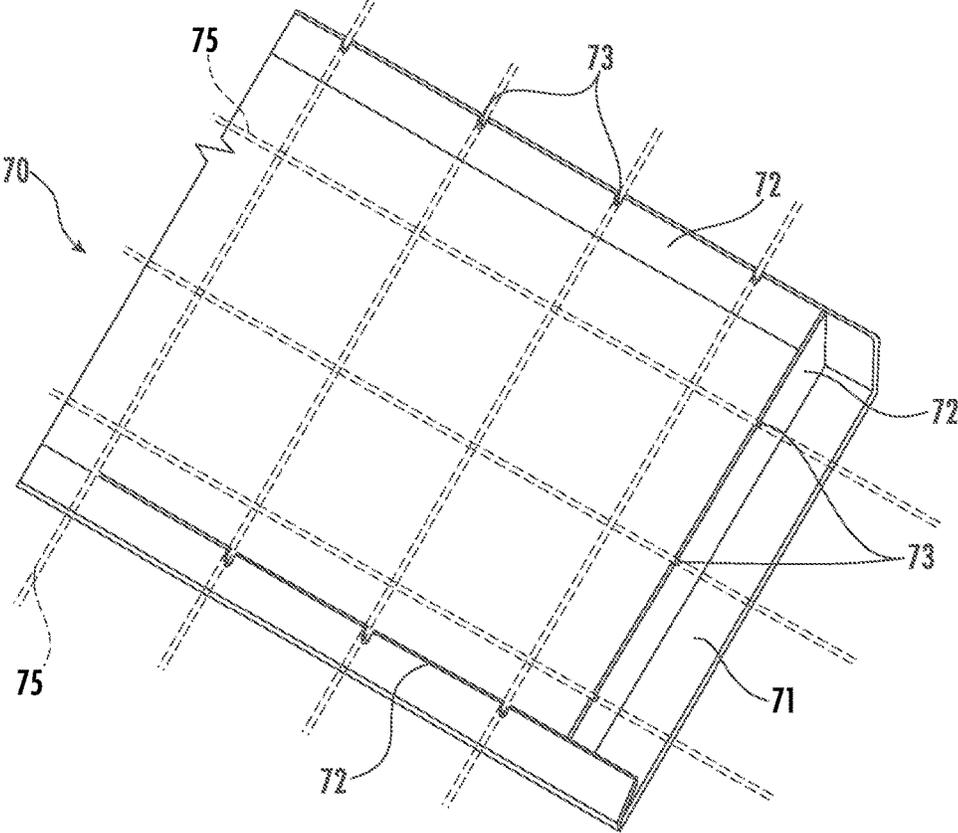
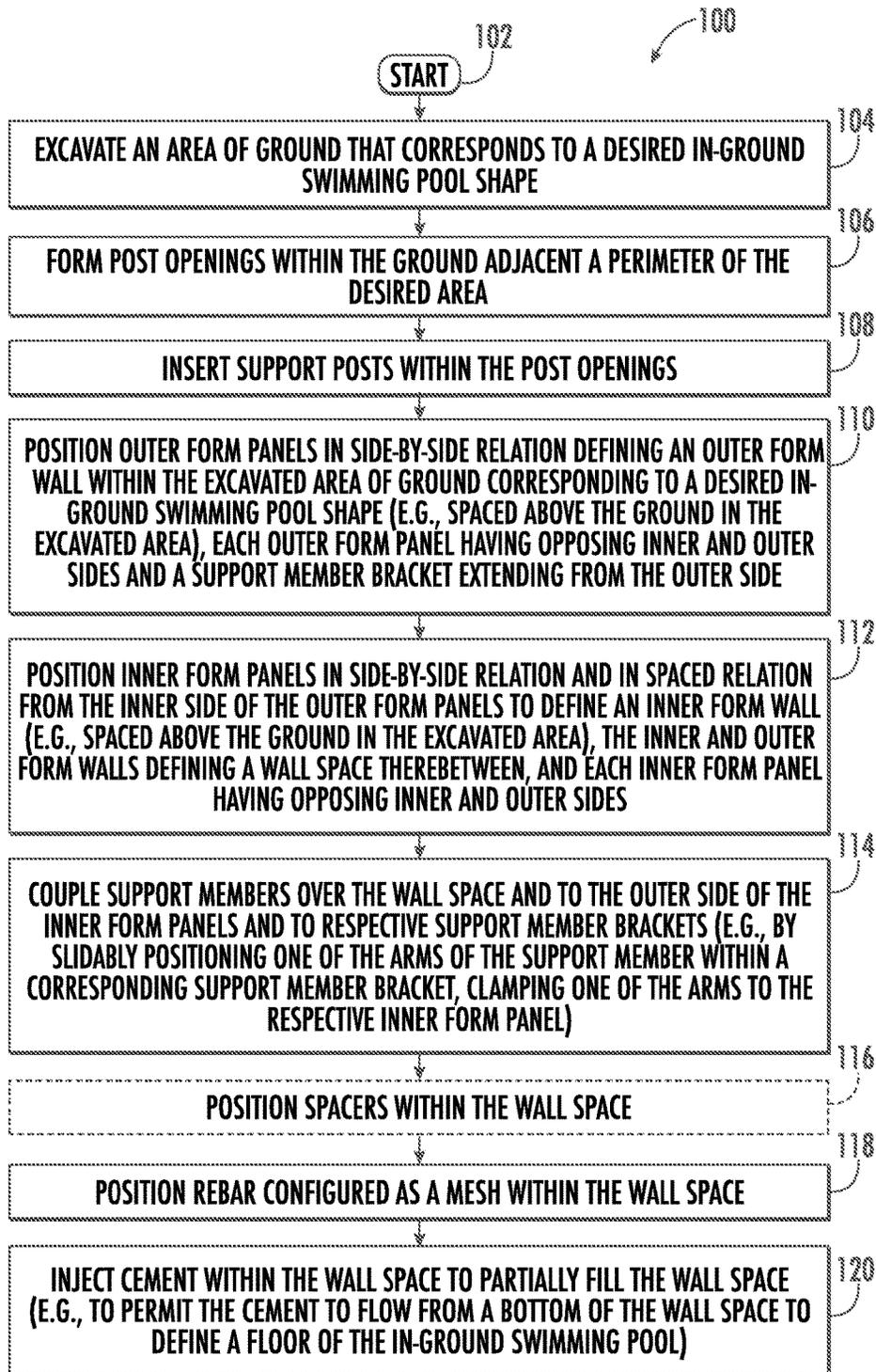


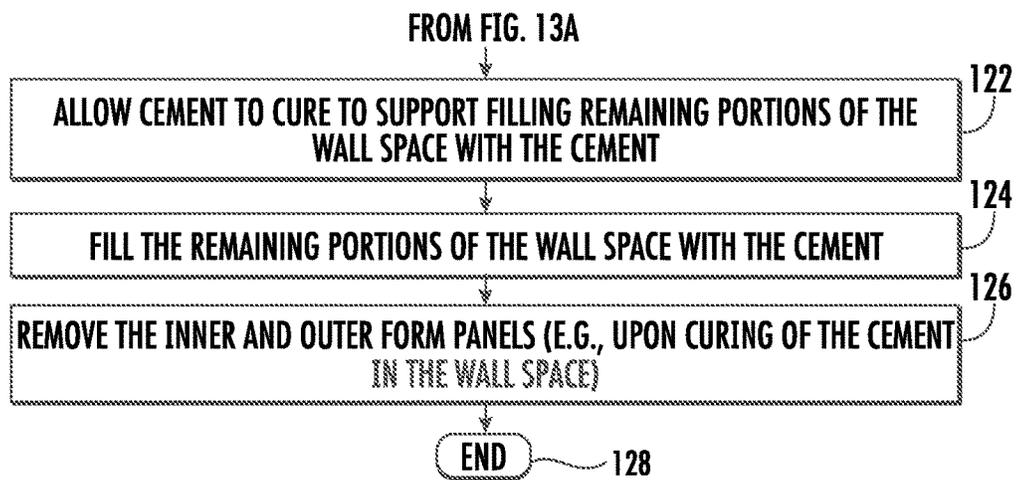
FIG. 11





TO FIG. 13B

**FIG. 13A**



**FIG. 13B**

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## METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING AN IN-GROUND SWIMMING POOL AND RELATED FORM SYSTEM

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present embodiments are directed to the field of swimming pools, and more particularly, to swimming pool construction and related methods.

### BACKGROUND

A swimming pool is a relatively popular structure for swimming or other leisure activities. One type of swimming pool is an in-ground swimming pool. In one type of in-ground swimming pool, walls, typically metal or plastic are installed into an excavated area. The walls each typically have a same height. In other words, the walls do not vary in height to extend to a "deep end" depth. Foam padding may be placed over the walls to define the inside walls of the swimming pool. Sand may be positioned and smoothed to define the floor of the pool. A liner, typically vinyl, is installed over the foam or inside walls of the pool, and floor of the pool over the sand.

Another type of in-ground swimming pool includes the use of cement for forming the walls and floor. More particularly, a minimal wood frame is constructed within an excavated area. Metal or steel rebar, for example, in an interlaced or wire mesh fashion, is used to define the walls and floor of the pool (i.e., define the form). Gunitite, shotcrete, or sprayed concrete is sprayed into form or floor and walls and permitted to harden. A pool finish is then added, for example, sprayed, over the sprayed concrete.

### SUMMARY

A method of constructing an in-ground swimming pool may include positioning a plurality of outer form panels in side-by-side relation defining an outer form wall within an excavated area of ground corresponding to a desired in-ground swimming pool shape. Each outer form panel may have opposing inner and outer sides and a support member bracket extending from the outer side. The method may also include positioning a plurality of inner form panels in side-by-side relation and in spaced relation from the inner side of the plurality of inner form panels to define an inner form wall. The inner and outer form walls may define a wall space therebetween, and each inner form panel may have opposing inner and outer sides. The method may further include coupling a plurality of support members over the wall space and to an outer side of the plurality of inner form panels and to respective ones of the plurality of support member brackets.

The method may further include removing the plurality of outer and inner wall panels, for example. Each of the plurality of support members may include a base member and a plurality of arms extending outwardly from the base member.

Coupling the plurality of support members to respective ones of the plurality of support member brackets may include slidably positioning one of the plurality of arms within a corresponding one of the support member brackets. Coupling the plurality of support members to an inner side of the plurality of inner form panels may include clamping one of the plurality of arms to a respective one of the plurality of inner form panels, for example.

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The method may further include positioning a plurality of spacers within the wall space to maintain spacing between the plurality of inner and outer wall panels. The method may also include excavating the ground prior to positioning the plurality of outer and inner form panels to define the excavated area, for example.

The method may also include injecting cement within the wall space to partially fill the wall space. The method may further include allowing the cement to cure to support filling remaining portions of the wall space with the cement and filling the remaining portions of the wall space with the cement, for example.

The method may also include removing the plurality of inner and outer wall panels based upon curing of the cement within the remaining portions of the wall space. Positioning the plurality of outer and inner form panels may include positioning the plurality of outer and inner form panels to be spaced above the ground in the excavated area.

Injecting the cement within the wall space to partially fill the wall space may include injecting cement within the wall space to permit the cement to flow from a bottom thereof to define a floor of the in-ground swimming pool, for example. The method may further include forming a plurality of post openings in the ground adjacent a perimeter of the desired area, inserting a plurality of support posts within the plurality of post openings, and coupling the plurality of outer form panels to the plurality of support posts.

An apparatus aspect is directed to a form system for an in-ground swimming pool. The form system may include a plurality of outer form panels in side-by-side relation defining an outer form wall within an area of ground corresponding to a desired in-ground swimming pool shape. Each outer form panel may have opposing inner and outer sides and a support member bracket extending from the outer side. The form system may further include a plurality of inner form panels in side-by-side relation and in spaced relation from the inner side of the plurality of inner form panels to define an inner form wall. The inner and outer form walls may define a wall space therebetween, and each inner form panel may have inner and outer sides. The form system may also include a plurality of support members over the wall space and coupled to an outer side of the plurality of inner form panels and to respective ones of the plurality of support member brackets.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic diagram of an in-ground swimming pool including a form system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of outer form panels according to an embodiment.

FIG. 3 is an enlarged perspective view of a portion of an outer form panel according to an embodiment.

FIG. 4 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary outer form panel according to an embodiment.

FIG. 5 is a schematic diagram of an exemplary inner form panel according to an embodiment.

FIG. 6 is another schematic diagram of an exemplary inner form panel according to an embodiment.

FIG. 7 is a perspective view of portions of a form system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 8 is a perspective view of an outer form panel and support member according to an embodiment.

FIG. 9 is a top perspective view of a portion of a form system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 10 is a schematic diagram of a spacer of a form system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 11 is a schematic diagram of a rebar forming panel of a form system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 12 is a schematic diagram illustrating cement flow in a wall space using a form system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 13a is a flow diagram of a method of constructing an in-ground swimming pool using a form system according to an embodiment.

FIG. 13b is another flow diagram of the method of constructing the in-ground swimming pool from FIG. 13a.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention will now be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which preferred embodiments of the invention are shown. This invention may, however, be embodied in many different forms and should not be construed as limited to the embodiments set forth herein. Rather, these embodiments are provided so that this disclosure will be thorough and complete, and will fully convey the scope of the invention to those skilled in the art. Like numbers refer to like elements throughout.

Referring initially to FIGS. 1-2, and the flowchart 100 in FIG. 13A, beginning at Block 102, a method of constructing an in-ground swimming pool 20 is described. At Block 104, the method includes excavating an area of ground 22 that corresponds to a desired in-ground swimming pool shape. The depth of the excavated area of ground 22 may correspond to a desired depth of the in-ground swimming pool. For example, a spa or sun-shelf may have a more shallow excavated depth, while a "deep-end" may have a corresponding deeper excavated depth. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that similar to the excavated area or plan, the depth may be excavated to be slightly deeper than the desired depths, for example, to permit plumbing, rebar, and/or other in-ground swimming pool components within the excavated area.

At Block 106, the method includes forming post openings within the ground 22 adjacent a perimeter of the desired area and inserting support posts 23 (e.g., vertically) within the post openings (Block 108). As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the area of ground 22 is excavated to be slightly larger than the desired size of the in-ground swimming pools so as to permit the support posts 23 to be positioned therein.

The support posts 23 may be wood, for example, 2x4. The support posts 23 may be another type or size of material.

The method further includes positioning outer form panels 30 in side-by-side relation to define an outer form wall 31 (Block 110). More particularly, each outer form panel 30 includes a smooth rigid panel 32 defining the inside of the outer form panel and spaced apart ribs 34 laterally coupled along a length of the smooth rigid panel defining the outer side of the outer form panel. The smooth rigid panel 32 and spaced apart ribs 34 may be steel, for example, galvanized steel. The smooth rigid panel 32 and spaced apart ribs 34 may each be another or different materials. Each of the spaced apart ribs 34 is illustratively in the form of a square tube, for example, having a 2"x2" size. Each of the spaced apart ribs 34 may be a different size, and the amount of spaced apart ribs may be based upon the size and shape of each outer form panel 30. For example, longer or deeper (e.g., for deeper excavated areas of the ground 22) outer form panels 30 may have four spaced apart ribs 34, while

outer form panels for more shallow excavated areas, such as, for example, spas or sun-shelves, may have less than four spaced apart ribs.

Angled brackets 35 are coupled to the spaced apart ribs 34 and have an L-shape. The positioning of the outer form panels 30 in side-by-side relation to define the outer form wall 31 includes coupling, for example, using fasteners, each outer form panel to respective support posts 23. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art the angled brackets 35 are positioned from the ends of each outer form panel so that adjacent panels are coupled to a support post 23 without spacing therebetween (e.g., sized for a 2"x4" support post).

The outer form panels 30 are coupled to the support posts 23 so that the outer form panels 30 are spaced above the excavated ground 22. In other words, there is a space 25 between the excavated ground and the bottom of each outer form panel 30. In some embodiments, fasteners, for example, threaded fasteners and nuts, may be also used to further secure adjacent outer form panels 30.

Referring additionally to FIGS. 3-4, each outer form panel 30 also has opposing inner and outer sides 36, 37, the outer side corresponding to the side of the outer form panel with the spaced apart ribs 34. Each outer form panel 30 also includes a support member bracket 38 extending from the outer side 37 of each outer form panel. Each support member bracket 38 is illustratively has an L-shape so a first leg of the L-shape extends outwardly from one of the spaced apart ribs 34 (e.g., spaced from the top of each outer form panel 30, such as, the second from the top), and the other leg (traverse to the first leg) extends in a direction parallel to the plane of the smooth rigid panel 32. A respective support body 39 may be coupled to each support member bracket 38 and the corresponding spaced apart rib 34 for further support, particularly, when used with a support member 50, as will be described in further detail below.

Each outer form panel 30 may have a different size and shape so as to be coupled together to form a desired shape of an outer form wall 31 of an in-ground swimming pool. In other words, outer form panels 30 may be selected from a kit of many different sized and shaped inner form 40 panels to create a desired in-ground swimming pool shape. Moreover, while flat or planer outer form panels 30 are illustrated, those skilled in the art will appreciate that an outer form panel 30 may be curved or rounded.

Referring additionally to FIGS. 5-9, at Block 112, inner form panels 40 are positioned in side-by-side relation and in spaced relation (i.e., spaced apart) from the inner side 36 of the outer form walls 31 to define an inner form wall 41. The inner and outer form walls 31, 41 together define a wall space 60 therebetween. Similar to the outer form walls 31, each inner form wall 41 also has opposing inner and outer sides 42, 43.

Each inner form panel 40 includes a smooth rigid panel 44 defining the inner side 42 of the inner form panel and spaced apart ribs 45 laterally coupled along a length of the smooth rigid panel defining the outer side 43 of the inner form panel. The smooth rigid panel 44 and spaced apart ribs 45 may be steel, for example, galvanized steel. The smooth rigid panel 44 and spaced apart ribs 45 may each be another or different materials. Each of the spaced apart ribs 45 is illustratively in the form of a square tube, for example, having a 2"x2" size. Each of the spaced apart ribs 45 may be a different size, and the amount of spaced apart ribs may be based upon the size and shape of each inner form panel 40. For example, longer or deeper (e.g., for deeper excavated areas of the ground 22) inner form panels 40 may have four spaced apart ribs 45,

while inner form panels for more shallow excavated areas, such as, for example, spas or sun-shelves, may have less than four spaced apart ribs.

In some embodiments, each inner form panel **40** may include angled brackets **46** coupled to the inside of the smooth rigid panel **44** between adjacent ribs **45**. The angled brackets **46**, similar to the angled brackets **35** on the outer wall panels **30**, may have an L-shape. The positioning of the inner form panels **40** in side-by-side relation to define the inner form wall **41** may include coupling, for example, using fasteners **47**, adjacent inner form panels using by way of the angled brackets **46**. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art the angled brackets **46** are positioned from the ends of each inner form panel **40** so that adjacent panels are coupled together in side-by-side relation without spacing therebetween.

Each inner form panel **40** may have a different size and shape so as to be coupled together to form a desired shape of an inner wall **41** of an in-ground swimming pool and to match the shape of the outer wall **31**. In other words, inner form panels **40** may be selected from a kit of many different sized and shaped inner form panels to create a desired in-ground swimming pool shape. Moreover, while flat or planer inner form panels **40** are illustrated, those skilled in the art will appreciate that an inner form panel may be curved or rounded.

The method further includes, at Block **114**, coupling support members **50** between the outer side **43** of respective inner form panels **40** and respective support member brackets **38**. More particularly, each support member **50**, which includes a base member **51** and a pair of arms **52a**, **52b** extending outwardly from the base to define an inverted U-shape or hump-shape, is positioned over the wall space **60**. Each support member **50** may include or be formed of metal, for example, steel, and more particularly have a square tubular base member **51** and arms **52a**, **52b**. The square shape of the arms **52a**, **52b** matches the shape of the support member bracket **38** so that the arm can be received, for example, slidably, therein, or engaged with the support member bracket **38**. Accordingly, one of the arms **52b** is secured to an uppermost rib **45** of the respective inner form panel **40**, for example, using a clamp **56** (e.g., a c-clamp) (FIG. **8**), while the other arm **52a** is slidably positioned within the support member bracket **38**. Of course, the support members **50** including the base **51** and arms **52a**, **52b** may have another shape, such as a round shape, and thus, the support member bracket **38** may also have a different shape, for example, to match one of the arms **52a**, **52b**. Other types of securing mechanisms may be used to secure the support member **50** to the inner form panel **40**.

Each support member **50** may include a further base member **55** spaced from the base member **51**. In use, each support member **50** may be positioned over the corresponding outer and inner form panels **30**, **40** and lowered so that the arm **52a** engages the support member bracket **38** (which may also be referred to as an angle-iron) from the top side. The support member **50** may also be rotated or tilted so that the arm **52a** engages the support member bracket **38** from the side (i.e., the open side of support member bracket). The support member bracket **38** secures the support member **50** so that the outer and inner form panels **30**, **40** remain level and so that the support member can be secured more easily to the inner form panel. Thus, the support member **50** may be considered a type of anchor for the outer and inner form panels **30**, **40**. Without the support member bracket **38**, the support member **50** may not sit level. For example, the arm **52a** may be spaced from the outer form panel **30**, and more

particularly from the one of the ribs **45**, so that the form panels will not remain level. Removal of the support member **50**, for example, when desirable to remove the form panels, may include removing the clamp **56** and sliding the support member **50** upwardly or outwardly from the support member bracket **38**.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the use and configuration of the support members **50** advantageously secures the inner form panels **40** and also levels the inner form wall **41** relative to the outer form wall **31**. In some embodiments, support posts **23** may be inserted into the excavated ground **22** and coupled to the inner form panels **40** similar to the coupling arrangement between the support posts **23** and the outer form panels **30**.

Referring additionally to FIG. **10**, spacers **61** may optionally be positioned in the wall space **60** (Block **116**). The spacers **61**, which may also be made of metal, and more particularly, the same material as the form panels **30**, **40**, each includes a base **62** and spaced apart legs **63a**, **63b**. The legs **63a**, **63b** are spaced apart to slidably fit between and in contact with the inner sides **36**, **42** of the inner and outer form walls **31**, **41**. The spacers **61** advantageously help maintain the wall space **60**. The size of the spacers **61**, and more particularly, the spacing between the spaced apart legs **63a**, **63b** may be different and match a desired wall thickness.

Rebar **65** configured as a mesh may be positioned in the wall space **60** and along the excavated area bottom to define what will be the floor of the in-ground swimming pool (Block **118**). Referring briefly to FIG. **11**, a rebar forming panel **70** may be used to facilitate the building and setup of the mesh rebar structure. The rebar forming panel **70** includes a base panel **71** and risers **72** adjacent or along a perimeter of the base panel having recesses **73** therein spaced, for example, uniformly, about the risers.

The shape or layout of and sizing of the risers **72** corresponds to either or both of an inner and outer form panel **30**, **40**. The recesses **73** are sized to receive individual rebar rods **75** therein. The rebar forming panel **70**, as will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, permits the rebar **65** to be pre-fabricated (i.e., not in the field or at the construction site as is conventionally done) into mesh panels. The spacing of the individual rebar rods **75** is thus done in accordance with desired building specifications and/or codes, which in turn, corresponds to quicker installation and may also reduce an amount of inspection rejections.

Referring additionally to FIG. **12**, at Block **120**, cement, for example, concrete, is injected within the wall space **60** to partially fill the wall space. The cement, which may be sourced from a ready-mix truck, may not be sprayed, such as, for example, gunite, shotcrete, or sprayed concrete. The cement, which may be poured in the wall space **60**, may be 2000-6000 psi concrete, and more particularly 4000 psi concrete. The cement is injected to partially fill the wall space **60**. More particularly, the cement is injected from the top of the wall space **60** or adjacent the top of the inner and outer form walls **31**, **41**. As the cement is injected, it falls within the wall space **60** and, because of the spacing of the inner and outer form walls **31**, **41** from the ground **22** in the excavated area, the cement will flow from the bottom of the wall space to what will be the floor of the in-ground swimming pool. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the cement may be vibrated, for example, by hitting the inner form wall **41** with a mallet or hammer to facilitate its flow. As the cement flows, it can be troweled and curved to define a floor-to-wall transition. As the floor-to-wall transition is

being formed or troweled, the cement is curing. Cement is permitted to partially, and not fully, fill the wall space **60**.

Referring additionally to the continuation of flowchart **100** in FIG. **13B**, after a sufficient curing time for the partially filled wall space **60**, for example, 30-minutes (Block **122**), remaining portions of the wall space **60** are filled with cement (Block **124**). While 30-minutes is an exemplary curing time, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that the curing time may be different, for example, a sufficient curing time so as to support the weight of the cement after filling the remaining portions of the wall space **60**.

At Block **126**, upon curing of the remaining portions of the cement, the inner and outer form panels **30**, **40** are removed exposing cement walls of the in-ground swimming pool **20**, the inner side facing pool water and the outer side facing the ground. The space between the outer side of the cement pool wall and the excavated ground may be back-filled to remove that space. The method ends at Block **128**.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the inner and outer form panels **30**, **40** may be different sizes and shapes so that they can be configured to a desired pool shape or design. In some embodiments, the inner and/or outer form panels **30**, **40** may be have numbers, letters, or other indicia thereon. The indicia may provide a reference to an installer so as to setup the inner and outer form panels **30**, **40** for a particular configuration. For example, a given configurations from among a plurality thereof may be selected and correspond to a panel arrangement, for example, provided by reference guide. The inner and outer form panels **30**, **40** may be configured according to the guide and corresponding to the selected configuration. This may further reduce installation time.

Accordingly, the method, and system, described herein may advantageously reduce a construction duration for an in-ground swimming pool. For example, a typical in-ground swimming pool **20** may take about three to four months to complete. The method described herein using the inner and outer form panels **30**, **40** may reduce in-ground swimming pool construction to about a week. In particular, the method of constructing an in-ground swimming pool **20** using the form system described herein advantageously permits the floor and walls to be poured or constructed at what may be considered the same time (i.e., with the outer and inner form panels **30**, **40** in place and, for example, on a single given day). This is in contrast to other conventional form systems that require the floor and walls to be poured or constructed over a 4-5 day period, which typically involves pouring the walls then removing the forms and then subsequently pouring the floor.

A system aspect is directed to a form system for an in-ground swimming pool **20**. The form system includes outer form panels **30** in side-by-side relation defining an outer form wall **31** within an area of ground **22** corresponding to a desired in-ground swimming pool shape. Each outer form panel **30** has opposing inner and outer sides **36**, **37** and a support member bracket **38** extending from the outer side. The form system also includes inner form panels **40** in side-by-side relation and in spaced relation from the inner side **42** of the inner form panels **40** to define an inner form wall **41**. The inner and outer form walls **31**, **41** define a wall space **60** therebetween, and each inner form panel **40** has inner and outer sides **42**, **43**. The form system also includes support members **50** over the wall space **60** and coupled to an outer side **43** of the inner form panels **40** and to respective ones of the support member brackets **38**.

Many modifications and other embodiments of the invention will come to the mind of one skilled in the art having the benefit of the teachings presented in the foregoing descriptions and the associated drawings. Therefore, it is understood that the invention is not to be limited to the specific embodiments disclosed, and that modifications and embodiments are intended to be included within the scope of the appended claims.

That which is claimed is:

1. A method of constructing an in-ground swimming pool comprising:

positioning a plurality of outer form panels in side-by-side relation to define an outer form wall within an excavated area of ground corresponding to a desired in-ground swimming pool shape, each outer form panel having opposing inner and outer sides and comprising an outer smooth rigid panel, a plurality of spaced apart longitudinal outer ribs coupled to the outer smooth rigid panel defining the outer side of the outer form panel, and a support member bracket carried by a given one of the plurality of spaced apart longitudinal outer ribs;

positioning a plurality of inner form panels in side-by-side relation and in spaced relation from the inner side of the plurality of outer form panels to define an inner form wall, the inner and outer form walls defining a wall space therebetween, and each inner form panel having opposing inner and outer sides; and

coupling a plurality of tubular support members over the wall space and to the outer side of the plurality of inner form panels and to respective ones of the plurality of support member brackets, each tubular support member comprising a tubular base member and a plurality of tubular arms extending outwardly from the tubular base member, each tubular support member being coupled so that the tubular base member extends across the wall space adjacent an uppermost one of the plurality of longitudinal outer ribs and so that one of the tubular support arms extends across the uppermost longitudinal outer rib to be slidably received between adjacent portions of the corresponding support member bracket and the given longitudinal outer rib.

2. The method of claim **1** further comprising removing the plurality of outer and inner wall panels.

3. The method of claim **1** wherein coupling the plurality of support members comprises clamping one of the plurality of arms to a respective one of the plurality of inner form panels.

4. The method of claim **1** further comprising positioning a plurality of spacers within the wall space to maintain spacing between the plurality of inner and outer wall panels.

5. The method of claim **1** further comprising excavating the ground prior to positioning the plurality of outer and inner form panels to define the excavated area.

6. The method of claim **1** further comprising injecting cement within the wall space to partially fill the wall space.

7. The method of claim **6** further comprising:  
allowing the cement to cure to support filling remaining portions of the wall space with the cement; and  
filling the remaining portions of the wall space with the cement.

8. The method of claim **7** further comprising removing the plurality of inner and outer wall panels based upon curing of the cement within the remaining portions of the wall space.

9. The method of claim **6** wherein positioning the plurality of outer and inner form panels comprises positioning the plurality of outer and inner form panels to be spaced above

the ground in the excavated area; and wherein injecting the cement within the wall space to partially fill the wall space comprises injecting cement within the wall space to permit the cement to flow from a bottom thereof to define a floor of the in-ground swimming pool.

10. The method of claim 1 further comprising:  
 forming a plurality of post openings in the ground adjacent a perimeter of the desired in-ground swimming pool shape;  
 inserting a plurality of support posts within the plurality of post openings; and  
 coupling the plurality of outer form panels to the plurality of support posts.

11. A method of constructing an in-ground swimming pool comprising:

forming a plurality of post openings adjacent a perimeter of an excavated area of ground corresponding to a desired in-ground swimming pool shape;

inserting a plurality of support posts within the plurality of post openings;

coupling a plurality of outer form panels defining an outer form wall to the plurality of support posts and within the excavated area of ground corresponding to the desired in-ground swimming pool shape, each outer form panel having opposing inner and outer sides and a support member bracket extending from the outer side, the plurality of outer form panels being coupled to the plurality of support posts so that the outer form wall is spaced above the ground in the excavated area;

positioning a plurality of inner form panels in spaced relation from the inner side of the plurality of outer form panels to define an inner form wall, the inner and outer form walls defining a wall space therebetween, and each inner form panel having opposing inner and outer sides, the plurality of inner form panels being positioned so that the inner form wall is spaced above the ground in the excavated area;

coupling a plurality of support members over the wall space and to the outer side of the plurality of inner form panels and to respective ones of the plurality of support member brackets;

injecting cement within the wall space so that the cement initially flows through the wall space to the ground in the excavated area to define a floor of the in-ground swimming pool and accumulates in the wall space; and removing the plurality of outer and inner wall panels upon curing of the cement.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein each of the plurality of support members comprises a base member and a plurality of arms extending outwardly from the base member.

13. The method of claim 12 wherein coupling the plurality of support members to respective ones of the plurality of support member brackets comprises slidably positioning one of the plurality of arms within a corresponding one of the support member brackets.

14. The method of claim 12 wherein coupling the plurality of support members to the inner side of the plurality of inner form panels comprises clamping one of the plurality of arms to a respective one of the plurality of inner form panels.

15. The method of claim 11 further comprising positioning a plurality of spacers within the wall space to maintain spacing between the plurality of inner and outer wall panels.

16. A form system for an in-ground swimming pool comprising:

a plurality of outer form panels to be coupled in side-by-side relation to define an outer form wall within an area of ground corresponding to a desired in-ground swimming pool shape, each outer form panel having opposing inner and outer sides and comprising an outer smooth rigid panel, a plurality of spaced apart longitudinal outer ribs coupled to the outer smooth rigid panel defining the outer side of the outer form panel, and a support member bracket carried by a given one of the plurality of spaced apart longitudinal outer ribs;

a plurality of inner form panels to be coupled in side-by-side relation and in spaced relation from the inner side of the plurality of outer form panels to define an inner form wall, the inner and outer form walls to define a wall space therebetween, and each inner form panel having inner and outer sides; and

a plurality of tubular support members to be coupled over the wall space and coupled to the outer side of the plurality of inner form panels and to respective ones of the plurality of support member brackets, each tubular support member comprising a tubular base member and a plurality of tubular arms extending outwardly from the tubular base member, each tubular base member having a base member length so that when coupled to adjacent inner and outer form panels, the base member extends across the wall space adjacent an uppermost one of the plurality of longitudinal outer ribs, and at least one tubular support arm of the plurality thereof having an arm length so that when coupled to the adjacent inner and outer form panels, the at least one arm extends across the uppermost longitudinal outer rib for being slidably received between adjacent portions of the corresponding support member bracket and the given longitudinal outer rib.

17. The form system of claim 16 further comprising a corresponding clamping device for coupling each of the plurality of tubular support members to a respective one of the plurality of inner form panels.

18. The form system of claim 16 further comprising a plurality of spacers to be positioned within the wall space to maintain to the spacing between the plurality of inner and outer wall panels.

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